

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, LEWIS CASS, WILLIAM O. BUTLER

"If we are not struck without as the Mari we shall cling to this constitution as the Mari ner clings to the Last Flane, when night and the tempest close around him."—[Lewis Coss.

RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday Morning, September 12, 1848. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held on Monday evening, July 17th, it was Resolved, That, in pursuance of a well established usage, we recommend to the Democratic party of Virginia to hold a State Convention at Lynchburg on the 90th day of September next, and we call upon the mocrats in each county, city and town to hold meetings on their next Court-days, to send delegates to said Convention.

LOHN RUTHERFOORD, Chairman.

JOHN RUTHERFOORD, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District—JOHN S. MILLSON of Norfolk.
2d District—PRANCIS E RIVES of Petersbure.
3d District—HENRY L. HOPKINS of Powhatan.
4th District—WILLIS P. BOCOCK of Buckingham.
5th District—WILLIAM M. TREADWAY of Pittsyl

Sta District—WILLIAM M. TREADWAY of Pricey
vania.

6th District—SHELTON F. LEAKE of Albemarle.
7th District—HENRY A. WASHINGTON of Westmoreland.
9th District—HENRY A. WASHINGTON of Westmoreland.
9th District—HENRY A. WISE of Accomac.
11th District—HENRY A. WISE of Accomac.
11th District—THOMAS SLOAN of Hampshire.
12th District—GREEN B. SAMUELS of Shenandoah.
13th District—JOHN LETCHER of Rockbridge.
14th District—JOHN B. FLOYD of Washington.
15th District—ALBERT G. PENDLETON of Glies.
16th District—SAMUEL L. HAYS of Glimer
17th District—OBADIAH W. LANGFITT of Brooke.

The Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838. Siz: Your communication of the 15th instant as Chairman of a committee appointed by "THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOULETY OF THE COUNTY OF ERIE," has just come to hand. You solici my answer to the following interrogatories:

my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in faver of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to en into an argument, or to explain at length of enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content my self, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Democratic Convention at Lynchburg. The Committee appointed by the Democratic Association of Richmond city "to enquire into and report the best practicable arrangements that can be made for the transportation of delegates from this section of the state to Lynchburg" at the approaching Democratic Convention, respectfully report that they have performed the duty, so far as it was in their power.

There is only one public line for the transpor

tation of passengers between this place and Lynchburg-the tri-weekly packet boats on the James River Canal, owned by Messrs. Edmond & Davenport. These packets leave at 8 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. It was the desire of the committee to have procured an extra boat to start at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the 18th, so as to arrive in Lynchburg on the sultation with Edmond & Davenport, this arrangement was found to be impracticable; and, ance must depend upon the regular mail packe The 'John Early," a new and commodious boat will leave here on next Monday morning, at I o'clock, arriving in Lynchburg next day at 6

Should the delegates travelling by packet number 35 or more (and we contently expect that perk of the countres below, Messier BRALIO & Davenport will charge delegates only \$12 to go and return, instead of \$15-the regular fare This includes meals and all charges, and is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the who cost of transportation. Taking into considera-Company make no reduction of toll, it is equal to a discount of 25 per cent, on the part of Messrs Edwond & Davenport.

The committee respectfully invite those who intend going by the canal, to leave their names at the office of the Enquirer, or of the Exami-

It is expected that the preliminary organiza tion of the Convention will take place on Tuesday night, the 19th September, and the regular proceedings will commence early on the morn

ing of the 20th. The return packet boat will leave Lynchburg on Friday morning, the 22d September, and arrive in Richmond by 2 o'clock next day.

It has been already ascertained that some of the ablest statesmen and most brilliant orators of Virginia will be present during the meeting of the Convention; and the committee cannot close this report without expressing the belief. that those who attend will be highly gratified and delighted with their visit.

R. B. GOOCH, Chairman.

MR. PATTON'S SPEECH. Pressed as we are for room, yet we regard it our duty to present to the people of the South an outline of Mr Patton's masterly and most impressive speech before the Democratic Associa tion on Friday night. We wish that the whole Southern Whig party could have heard Mr P.'s views on the veto power, and on the abolition sentiments of Millard Fillmore, the Whig caudidate for the Vice Fresidency, whom Southern organs and politicians have the audacity (the language is not too strong!) to impose upon their party as perfectly "sound and satisfactory" upon the slavery question-though his uniform and repeated votes, and his own recorded words which are utterly uncontradicted and unex Pation served in Congress with Fillmore-ie stood in the breach as a champion of Southern rights, which were assailed by Fillmore and his party-and he comes forward to give his popor Should not his evidence be heard and heeded? Will the South degrade and sacrifice herself by voting for such a man? In his Fauquier speech, Senator Foote declared that, should Charles Francis Adams be elected Vice President, the Southern members could not remain quiet, to be presided over by an abolitionist. Do not Adams and Fillmore stand on the same Abo. lition platform ? Their views on slavery coincide

Mr. Patton said that he had just returned to the city after an absence of nearly two months on a professional visit to the heart of the moun tains and middle Virginia. He had left Richmond, gratified that there had been very little "spontaneous combustion"-but had been led to believe that the mountains were vocal with the cry of "Fire in the mountains; run, boys, run"yet he could freely say, that there was as little inflammation and "spontaneous combustion" in the mountains as in the valleys and on the seashore. This much talked of "immense availability" was an utter delusion. On the contrary, he could discern symptoms of the approaching and atter dissolution of the Whig party, which was rapidly being consumed since the fatal blow at the "national slaughter house." It was no longer a contest between the Whig and the Democratic parties. New parties were in the field While our candidate is supported by the entire body of the Democracy, railied and united with new tervor and enthusiasm-another party has sprung up, the Buffalo Convention party. At its head was a gentleman, of whom

efforts to get a candidate; but according to the last letter which he had seen, (however persons might differ us to Gon. Taylor's liberary charge. commended as wise and expedient"-or which John Minor Botts, to vote against a bill which he disapproves. They are both in the performembraces of the Whig party, by declaring that he is not and will not be their candidate. Mr. ance of their representative obligations to the people, who are their constituents—there is no P. referred to the violent "spontaneous combustion" at Albany, which was quieted for a mo more of one man paper, or kingly power, or moment only. For as certain as the abolition letter narchal prerogative in the one case than in the of Fillmore is circulated through the South, the other. people will reputiate and renounce the man who is South. No subterfuges can palliate the fatal

signs of the Abolitionists, which have been

cautiously kept back. Fifteen years ago, while

ings of an Abolition Society in Bangor, Maine,

laying down this very point of assault upon the

District of Columbia, and the Slave trade be

tween the States, advocated by Fillmore, as the

most effectual mode of consummating the abo.

the South will haul down his flag, will strike his

name from their ticket-and just so soon as that

shall be done, the friends of Fillmore at the

North will strike Taylor's name from their

ticket. Nothing but strong party ties could pre-

vent Southern men from exclaiming, in the

manly language of Mr. Lyons, "If Fillmore en

tertains these sentiments, so help me God! I

shall not vote for him!" Such, Mr. P. believed,

would be the response of nine tenths of the

Mr. P. regarded the contest as at an end .-

The Whigs in New York, who entertain old

character, but between the Democratic party

and the Van Buren Buffalo party. The con.

tinuance of Taylor in the field may have the

effect only of sending the election to the House,

with the certainty of having the next contest

between the friends of the compromises of the

Constitution, and those who risk their whole po

litical fortunes on the one single principle of de

stroying slavery. Look at Daniel Webster's

speech, which declares that the free soil plat

form of the Whig party, and of the Buffalo men,

is the same-and, farther, that General Taylor

substantially stands on the same platform, be-

cause he is understood as prepared not to inter-

fere with the action of Congress on this sub

ject-and this opinion is not contradicted or tal

sified by one word from General Taylor. The

contest is between the friends and the enemie

of the Constitution-for Taylor and Fillmore

stand upon the same platform as Van Buren and

Adams. Thank God, it is not broad enough to

Hence we have the strange spectacle of a tho

rough party organization to elect a "no party"

candidate. Why? Because they have one party

principle. Gen. T. has said with great frankness

that he does not understand the important ques-

tions of policy, yet he is to be called upon to

discharge an office of the highest responsibilities

and most delicate trusts! He is a soidier and a

oldier alone who has never travelled out o

he in civil affairs, so devoid of civil qualifications,

that, were he in Virg nia, he would not probably

be selected as a Chairman of the Overseers of the

Poor, or President of a Board of School-Commis-

sioners. Yet such a man is to be called by an in-

telligent party to control the peace and prosperi

ty of this great country! Why? Because he

gress, and goes into the Erecutive chair denud-

ing himself of two of his highest and most impor

This brought Mr. Patton to the Veto Power

which he defended in a cogent and most beautiful

argument. It had been denounced as a "kingly

power" and Mr. Clayton in his speech had de-

clared that a veto by Queen Victoria would cos

her head. Right, said Mr. P; for in England the

veto is a kingly power-but in our Republic, the

Here Mr. P. commented upon the veto doc

It is argued, however, said Mr. P., that Ge

neral Taylor is sufficiently sound on the veto

question, because he admits the veto ought to be

exercised, in cases of laws plainly unconstitu-

monarch, for him to obstruct the people's will,

as expressed through their representatives in

Congress in relation to measures of expediency,

set himself up as the infallible expounder of the

Constitution? Might not the champions of Ge

neral Taylor with as much force, and with the

same apparent patriotic fervor that they de

nounce Mr. Polk as assuming kingly power, be

tive of the interests of the people and the pros

perity of the country-might it not be said

representatives in Congress are nearly as able to

that the principles of the Government and its

assuming, on the part of the President, false

and mistaken views of the Constitution, than by

mistating the true policy of legislation in re

spect to measures of expediency?—that it is ar rogant and presumptuous in a President to sup

pose that the assembled wisdom of the people in

Congress would pass laws plainly unconstitu

tional, any more than such as were highly in-

In truth, if there be ground for any distinc

tion, there is less necessity for the President to

apply the constitutional check of the veto to an

unconstitutional law, which is expedient, than to

a constitutional law, which is inexpedient. For

there is another independent and co-ordinate de-

partment of the Government, whose duty it is

his oath to support the Constitution -- and

inexpedient law, as upon unconstitutional laws.

These are the words of the Constitution. The

jections, any bill which he does not approve, as

both cases, no matter whether his opinions be for

kingly power-converting the President into a

would entitle it to be called little better than

slang, but for the respectability of the sources from which it proceeds, is founded or derives its

whole plausibility, from inattention to the cha

racter of our government. It is a repub-

nonarch, &c. which is herated in a way which

Will it be said that the President is bound by

to annul an unconstitutional law.

of Congress?

deem mischievous.

his objections," &c.

with as much force, that the people and their

President is the representative of the people.

rines of the Allison letter.

hold a Southern man!

tani duties.

[It would be a striking illustration of the absurready to sacrifice the property and safety of the dity of the argument against the veto, if Millard is not likely to happen) by the vo es of Sonthern and odious doctrines of Fillmore, leading, as Whigs, and give the casting rote in the Senate they do, to the final consummation of the de-signs of the Abolitionists, which have been and exercise the kingly power of the veto. in Washington, he (Mr. P.) read the proceed. V.O.T.E of Filimore, a one man power, exercised to the destruction of the satery of the and of her equal rights in the Union, would be all republican and patriotic; but the V-E-T-O of the President, on the same bill, would be a one man power, destructive to liberty, and convert the republic into a monarchy!!! The people are not grown up children, that they will not see through and renounce such shallow sophistry

lition of slavery in the States. Not only that and ridiculous fallacies]

By the constitution of the Senate, a very deci neeting in Maine, but every other abolition meeting, disclaims any right to interfere with ded minority of the popular vote may pass a mischievous law -and so also with the House slavery in the States. Every Abolitionist will The beauty of our system is its checks. The veto is not absolute, for the constitution has imposed a check upon the President's power, by echo every word in Fillmore's letter of 1848, with which Southern editors and heated partigiving authority to two-thirds of Congress to zans express themselves satisfied. Can the people pass the bill, in spite of the veto. Moreover he of the South encourage the e atrocious designs, is a responsible representative, and returns to the by elevating into power a man who holds such people after four years-his term being shorter doc rines? When the thin disguise over the enorthan that of the Senators. In every case of the exercise of the veto, the popular judgment, the sober second thought of the people, has justified mities of Fillmore shall be torn off, the intelli. gent and virtuous portion of the Whig party of

For saying that the President is a representative of the people, we have been denounced as old Federalists and the advocates of outrageous heresy, while the Whigs call themselves the true Republican party. In defence of our position, Mr. P. quoted the following passage from a substitute proposed in the House of Delegates of Virginia in 1812, to the Preamble and Resolutions on the subject of the right of State Legisla-tures to instruct their senators in Congress, by Benjamin Watkins Leigh, then in the zenith of his talents and leader of the great Republican

party:
"Besides, the President and the Senators are virtue and intelligence of the Whlg party of the officers of very different character; he is truly the representative of the whole nation, elected by all, responsible to all; they are the representatives of the States, elected by the States, responsible to Whig principles, will raise the flag of Henry the States; and we naturally look to our particular representatives, to promote the object we have at hear. To instruct the President were Clay-and there will be no contest of a serious

olutely impossible.' The Whigs say, that the President has no legislative power. On this point Mr. P. read a short passage from a splendid speech on the treaty-making power made in Congress upon the bill to carry into effect the British Convention in 1815, by Wm. Pinkney, one of the most eminent and illustrious who ever adorned this or any other country. We have made the following copious out interesting extract from Mr. Pinkney's speech:

"It is suggested again that the Treaty-making power (unless we are tenants in common of with the President and Senate, to the extent, at least, of our legislative rights) is a pestilent monster, pregnant with all sorts of disasters It teems with Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire!" .

"To put this particular case, however, out of the argument, what have we to do with conside rations like these? are we here to form, or to submit to the Constitution, as it has been given to us for a rule by those who are our mast rs?-Can we take upon ourselves the office of political casuists, and because we think that a power night to be less than it is, compel it to shrink to our standard? Are we to bow with reverence before the national will, as the Constitution diswith that charter, without which we ourselves are nothing; or to take it as a guide, which we cannot desert with innocence or safety ?-But why is the Treaty making power lodged, as contend it is, in the President and Senate, likely to disaster us, as we are required to ap prehend it will? Sufficient checks have not, as it seems, been provided, either by the Constitution or the nature of things, to prevent the abuse of it. It is in the House of Representatives alone that the amulet, which bids defiance to the approaches of political disease, or cures it when it has commenced, can in all vicissitudes be found. I hold that the checks are sufficient, without the charm of our legislative agency, for all those occasions which wisdom is bound to foresee and to guard against; and that as to the rest (the eccentricities and portents which no must provide for themselves.

"It is natural here to ask of gentlemen what security they would have? They cannot 'take bond of Fate;' and they have every pledge which is short of it. Have they not, spects the President, all the security upon which they rely, from day to day, for the discreet and upright discharge of the whole of his other du ties, many and various as they are? What security have they that he will not appoint to office the refuse of the world-that he will not pollute the sanctuary of justice by calling vagabonds to its holy ministry, instead of adorning it with men like those who now give to the bench more dignity than they receive from it-that he will not enter into a Treaty of amnesty with every culprits from mere enmity to virtue? The secu the Constitution and in the order of nature; and sound, that it is to exercise a kingly power, a not discredited, might be sufficient to tranquilize us upon the score of the near monarch, for him to obstruct the president into a

"We talk of ourselves as if we only were the representatives of the people. But the is it not equally arrogant and presumptuous, first magistrate of this country is also the re and destructive of the rights of the people, to presentative of the people, the creature of their so versigaty, the administrator of their power, their steward and servant, as you are -he comes from the people, is lifted by them into place and authority, and after a short season returns to them for censure or applause. There is no analogy be cause he performs a plain, constitutional duty of tween such a magistrate and the hereditary refusing to sign laws which he thinks destruct monarchs of Europe. He is not born to the inmonarchs of Europe. He is not born to the inheritance of office-he cannot even be elected until he has reached an age at which he must pass for what he is; until his habits have been formed, his integrity tried, his capacity ascerunderstand the Constitution as General Taylor? | tained, his character discussed and probed for a series of years, by a press, which knows none of the restraints of European policy. He acts, as you do, in the full view of his constituents, and under the consciousness that on account of him He knows, too, as well as you can know, the temper and intelligence of those for whom cannot hope that they will be blind to the vices of his Administration on subjects of high conhe acts upon his own responsibility, unrelieved and undiluted by the infusion of ours, is the danger of ill advised conduct likely to be present to his mind.

"If there be any power explicitly granted by the Constitution to Congress, it is that of declaring war; and if there be any exercise of human legislation more solemn and important than

another, it is a declaration of war. "In addition to the example of a Treaty of therefore, he is authorized to apply the veto to peace which I have just been considering, let an unconstitutional law-whereas, as to other me put another, of which none of us can ques-The answer is, that his oath is equally explicit—"that he will faithfully execute the office of not communicated by words more precise or President," in other respects, as it is-"that he comprehensive than the power to make trea ties. But to what does it amount? Is not every will, to the best of his ability, preserve, propardon, po hac vice, a repeal of the penal laws tect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He is, by the terms of his oath, as against which it gives protection? Does it not much bound to put his veto upon an unwise and ride over the law, resist its command, and extinguish its effect? Does it not even control the combined force of judicature and legislation?— Yet have we ever heard that your legislative The Constitution in prescribing his duty, in performing his part in the business of legislation, makes no discrimination between laws he rights were an exception out of the prerogative deems unconstitutional, and such as he may of mercy? Who has ever pretended that this faculty cannot, if regularly exerted, wrestle 'Every bill before it can be a law, must be with the strongest of your statutes? I may be presented to the President. If he approve he told that the pardoning power necessarily im-SHALL Sign it, but if Not, he shall return it with ports a control over the penal code, if it be exercised in the form of a pardon. I answer, the power to make treaties equally imports a President then is as much bound by his duty and power to put out of the way such parts of the his oath to "veto"-that is to return with his ob- civil code as interfere with its operation, if that power be exerted in the form of a Treaty. is to sign any which he does approve-and in There is no difference in their essence. You legislate, in both cases, subject to the power .or against it on grounds of constitutionality or ex-And this instance furnishes another answer, as I have already intimated, to the predictions of All this clamor about the one man power-a abuse, with which, on this occasion, it has been

endeavored to appal us. The pardoning power

s in the President alone He is not even check

ed by the necessity of Senatorial concurrence. He may by his single first extract the sting from your proudest enactments-and save from their vengeance a convicted offender."

have no candidate. They have made strenuous | -for their representative, the President, to refuse | President, who is equally a representative of the people? The real cause of the hostility of the Whigs to this exercise of Executive power, must be that the President, the representative of the people, is opposed to their doctrines and schemes. ter, all would agree that he was a man of letters!)
in that last leter, Gen. T has rudely rejected the embraces of the Whig party, by declaring that General Taylor is confessedly and notoriously unfit for the office; yet the Whigs wish to elevate him to the Presidency for reasons above stated. But the people will never sanction a mere military nomination-never will raise to the White House a mere soldier. There never was a time, said Mr. P., when the success of the Democratic party was more vital to the true interests of the country, to the preservation of the Constitution, and to the safety of the Union. Thank God, the signs are bright for a Democratic triumph under our two noble leaders, Cass and Builer.

Mr. Patton resumed his seat in the midst of rapturous applause, for his patriotic and sound Let the South heed his warning sentiments. MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The N. York True Sun of Saiarday has the

following important statement: "It is said all over town that, on the day be fore yesterday, Mathew L. Davis, Esq., received a letter from Clay, declaring that he will feel it his duly to accept a nomination from any respeciable body of his tellow citizens, whether representing a State or county. We also understand that a communication of similar import from under his hand and seal, and addressed to a different gentleman, reached New York yesterday. This accounts for the telegraphic dispatch from Mr. John Minor Botts, to the Clay meeting on the night before last, in these words: 'All right, go ahead.'

If this be true, Mr. Clay will be but "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor,'

Old Zack, who accepts all nominations. For sending the above telegraphic despatchi Mr. Botts will, doubtless, receive "rough" treatment at the hands of the Taylories. The Times speaks in the following apparently non chalant

"So we are to understand that the representative from the Richmond district has determined to pursue a course as hostile to the Whig party as if he were to vote for Cass and Butler. wili do no appreciable injury in this quarter ex-

The Republican is short and crusty. It publishes the despatch and says, "comment is unneces saru."

Rumor says, that Mr. Botts will have many hackers in this region. His letter has not yet ar The Clay Explosion in New York.

We give a full report of the first Clay meeting n New York, for the satisfaction and instruction of all classes of our readers. The ball started in Hanover cannot be stopped. The movement is pregnant with mighty consequences. Com ments hereafter.

A total visible eclose of the Moon will take place to-night. It begins at 23 minutes past 11; at 21 minutes past 12, the moon will be entirely immersed in the shadow of the Earth; at about 4 it will leave the penimbra, and be again as bright as before the eclose commenced. Every body will, of course, see he beautiful phenomnon

Our electoral ticket isnow correct. Mr. Havs is from Gilmer and nit Lewis, as previously published. Will our Denocratic brethren please make the correction 1

We learn from the Nirfolk argus that Robt, G. Scott, Esq. on Friday night, addressed a large concourse of people at the Democratic Pavilion at Land's End, Norfolk. His speech "was charac terized by his well known ability and eloquence, and elicited the enthusistic applause of the assembled multitude." He was followed by Mr. Jones, the Whig Electo, between whom and Mr. plays it, or to fashion it to our own, to quarrel | S. an animated discussio took place. Mr. J. made an excellent and ingnious speech, but Mr. Scott replied "in a mostiowerful and convincing manner."

> On Saturday night, dr. Scott, addressed the Democracy of Portsmoth.

We learn from the Iffersonville Democrat, a paper just start in Tazewell county that Col Fayette Mc Wilen is making speeches and doing his whole dut in the campaign. All's right in Little Tennesse, says the Democrat.

The proceedings the Democrats of King William, Madison, Williamsburg, Greene and Hanover are in type, ut unavoidably crowded out this morning.

TA discussion beiten Mesers. R. G. Scot, and J. A. Meredith, th Democratic and Whig E ectors, will take plas at Goochland Court House on the 16th September.

For the Enquirer. SPONTANEOUSCOMBUSTION!

Great enthusiasm in theGibraltar of Whigery! Last Saturday night as the regular meeting of the young Rough and leady Coons of this city. Due notice had ben given in the Whiz journals that the coon de would be on fire that evening The evening tame-and a more delightful one for a "rouse" could not be conceiv ed. The moon was in Il its giory, and every thing in the weather washviting. The "young ones" began to assembleh crowds of one at a to the enormous number of about fifty! Here the "chosen lew" sat som time with their lugubrious faces casting significant side glances at each other, in Quaker meting stillness and symplicity, waiting for the combustion spirit to move some one of the hopeful cowd. But, it was "no go." No speech-no anything! The woe-be gone crowd soon picked in their hats-slowly and quietly made their way to the door, slippe out as if they were leaving the room of the dead, and wended their vay home to bed, and fream of the wonderful elects of this new and wonderful thing called 10-party spontaneons combustion Taylorism. and all this too, in the great "Gibraliar of Whiggry!"

dated

Extract of a letter from aWhig "of principle," dated New York, Sept. 8.
"Now of politics, &c.- Taylorism in New York is dead; burnt brandf can't save them. If you could have been win myself and severa Garden and seen the greatand enthusiastic mul-titude who had gathered there to nominate Henry Clay, you would have agreed with me that Tay lorisin in New York was to its last death strug gle. I never saw such a meeting; it was truly a mighty demonstration, and to day the old leader of the once Whig party tre trembling in their shoes. I heard bets of \$500 freely offered of the "field" against Taylor's election, and also against his carrying the State of New York, and no takers. In the same neighborhood at Military Hall, at the same time, the Taylorites attempted with such speakers as Co. Haskell of Tennesmeering; and with the acknowledged eloquence of people to go, it was a signal failure. The state of the case is this: the Whig multitude are is to be rapidly followed up by others in every Ward in the city, and every town and county in the State. The fire of '40 and '44 is blazing; no-body can tell the result in this State; the papers will show you who are the movers in this matte I venture to predict from the signs before me, that the race in this State will be between Cass and Clay. The theatres are in full blass, and all seem to do well. Verily this city of New York is a won the power of pardoning, save only in the case | derful place. I will keep you advised of things and movements worthy of note, asthey occur

Yours, &c. FELIX. A. and B. in the Enquirer of the 29th ult., may divide their land as follows: A. can take 1,9600.16 and B. 98,039974 acres. This is as near as triend Bates, with the best of instruments, can lay off the quantities. BEN BANCKER. Louisa, Sept. 1st., 1848.

A's portion 1 acre 4646 square yards 3 feet and B.'s portion 98 acres, 93 square yards 5 feet and 2 5ths of a foot-as mathematicians say "ve-

Correspondence of the Baltimore American NEW YORK Sept. 10, P. M. Dis-strous Configuration in Brooklyn-Three hundred houses burnt-Death and Suffering. A terrible fire took place in our opposite sister

Three churches were destroyed and three hundred houses. It broke out about the hour of midnight in a frame house in Pulton street and spread to Middough street. - It crossed up Fulton to Cranberry thence down to Henry street, sweeping in its course every building. Recrossing Fulton street, all the houses from the corner of Sands to be youd the Methodist church were consumed. It then spread through to High and Nassau stree's,

[From the New York Tribune, September 8.]
GREAT WHIG DEMONSTRATION FOR CLAY AND FILLMORE! TWO MEETINGS AT VAUXHALL—TEN THOU-SAND ASSEMBLED!

The great Clay rally, a call for which was published in The Tribune of yesterday, came off last night at Vauxhall. It was one of the largest, and, by all odds, the most enthusiastic political gathering which has been held in our city this year, equaling even that of last February at Castle Garden. The most excited of the the same place, did not exceed the overpowering feeling which was manifested on this occasion. It showed, at least, that however the majority of the Whig party may have chosen to act, there are thousands of Whig hearts still true to the old banner and the old leader. The enthusiasm of the audience was unmistakeably genuine, and rose at times to a pi ch that seemed almost frantic. Nothing but the most ardent attachment to Whig principles, as embodied in the person of Henry Clay, could have given rise to such a thrilling expression of feeling .-The number of persons in attendance could not have been less than ten thousand. The audience began to assemble at an early hour, and, by the time of commencing, the Saloon was crowded to excess. In half an hour afterward the number became so great, that a second meeting was organized in the Garden, in which an equal number participated. A large transparency, bearing the name of Henry Clay, was suspended over the entrance, and several of the campaign banners of 1844 were planted on the speakers At half past seven o'clock the meeting was or-

ganized by the appointment of the following offi-

WILLIS HALL, President. Tards.

Vice Pessidents.

I. Theodore R De Forest, Orlando Fish,
II. Benjamin W Benson, A G Peckham,
III. James E Wood, Benjamin Gale,
IV. Andrew Jordan, C Schwarzwaelder, IV. Andrew Jordan,
V. Mark Fowler,
VI. Abraham Fardon, Jr.,
VII. John Allen,
VIII. Sylvanus Gedney,
IX. D Austin Muir,
X. Benjamin Drake,
XI. Freeman Hiscox,
XII. M Hopper vott,
XIII. Obadiah Newcomb, Jr.,
XIV. R B B Coffin,
XV. David Graham,
XVI. George Colyer,
XVIII. Thomas I Stillman,
XVIII. Thomas I Stillman,
XVIII. Oscar Coles, C Gulick, D A Webster. Joseph Piggot, Edward Pierce, Washington Post, N G Bradford, Charles M Simonson John Fowler, Jr., Augustus Morand, Benedict Lewis, Jr. George W Brow

J C C Reynolds, W S Mickle, Matthew Bird, David Webb, Edward V Price, Peter Husted, Daniel Wells, Lames Quin Jr Gilhert S Savage, James E Shaw, Robert II Allaire, W F T Chapman, Merwin R Brewer, David Miller James Quin, Jr. David Miller, James Milligan. James L Berrien, The chairman then came forward, amid the

cheers of the meeting, and, after stating the ob-ject for which they had assembled, proceeded to enumerate the reasons why such a course should be pursued, and the nomination of the Philadel phia Convention not be considered binding .-Party, he said, was the only way in which the sense of the people can be ascertained. It was therefore necessary that the candidates should be party men. Taylor, however, seeks the Presidency, but does not wish to be the can lidate of any party: where, then, is there authority for nominating him? The Whig Convention went beyond their powers in doing so. We know not what are Gen. Taylor's principles. His friends trequently compare him, in this respect, with George Washington. There is no comparison between them. [Cheers.] Even after the war in which Washington was engaged, years passed by before he was called, by the voice of the country, to the Presidential office. No man ever advanced by more regular steps to power and emineuce than George Washing on. General Taylor has never given any sign of his princi ples. [Cheers and some disturb nce.] Fellow-citizens, is this a popular Government, and have people a right to control it? [Cries of yes! yes!] Tell me, then, how you can control it, if you don't know the principles of the men you vote for? [Cheers] What a farce it is, then, to pro pose a candidate, who refuses to tell one jot of what he believes! You require that your agent should act according to your views. He look to you-not you to kim. [Cheers.] What difference would it be to you, whether you had a hereditary or an elective King, provided he did your bidding? But all the struggle of our Revolution was in vain, if we are but to exchange one kind General Taylor's reason for this extraordinary

concealment, adds insult to injury. He preserves silence lest he might lose votes in certain quarters where he expected to obtain them. A mo tion was made toward the garden, owing to the crowded state of the Saloon | The speaker then Henry Clay. [The name called forth loud applause, and three dealening cheers were given followed by three more, during which slips cor From the commencement of his political life said the speaker, we have known all his opin-ions—we have known them by heart, and felt them in our hearts. [Loud cheers] remember that a few years since an important ion of explaining his views on the subject.-His triends desired him not to do it. these views right? he asked. Yes, was the reply but you will injure your chance of election .-You are all familiar with his answer-he would rather be right than be President. [Enthusiastic applause.] The triends of General Taylor say that in his Allison letter he declares that he wil acquiesce in the opinion of Congress, and no veto the bills which it may pass. Are the people so green as not to know that the acts of a friend ly Congress are never vetoed? It is a thing which has not happened in England for 200 years. [Here the noise from the meeting outside created a momentary disturbance | The President can always mould a friendly Congress as he chooses. With a foreign mission hanging over the head of one man, and a collectorship over another, the thing is easily done. It is easy may come before Congress.

nomination of Gen. Taylor is, that it was not tairly procured. No blame in this instance attaches to Taylor himself, as far as I am aware; butil cannot say the same of others. A delegate from this State, Mr. Fuller, offered a resolution in the Convention declaring that the Whigs of New date was an exponent of Whig principles. [Three cheers were given for Mr. Fuller.] The delegates from Louisiana declared that Gen. Taylor would be bound by it. Has he been so bound, when it one month's time the nomination from Charles ton is sent him with Butler's name and hostile to the Wilmot Proviso, and he returns a joyful acceptance? If that nomination was made under he impression that he was so pledged, it was made under false pretences. [Cheers.] Many of the very men who voted for him in the Convention will not vote for him at the polls. [Here the speaker was interrupted a moment by person crowd proposing that the address should be read before the meeting adjourned to the out

Another reason is, that the opinions of Genera Taylor on a great subject of the day, are more than doubtful. On the question of Free Soil, Houd cheers. I he is in all probability against us. The subject is one which demands instant and immediate action. The River and Harbor improvements have been put off tour years, and it it is to go for four years more, it will only be a pecuniary loss; but if Free Soil is defeated now, it is deleated forever. If Slavery be extended, it Governme t, which would in a few years be as much distinguished for being the locality of Slavery, as it has been for being the only consistent popular Government in the world. [Cheers.]

The speaker then called attention to the differ tionists, the former of whom, he said, were in fa-vor of restraining the question within constitutional limits. They would say to the Slave pow-"Thither shall thou come and no farther."

This is not unconstitutional; it is the view of Henry Clay. [Loud cheers.] He clearly and distinctly announced this doctrine in his Lexing. ton speech, when no other Southern man dared do it. For this he was slaughtered in the Con-From the moment that he announced this doctrine in his Lexington speech, Kentucky began to be known as an ungrateful State who sacrificed her own noble son. [Cheers.] I say, therefore, let us go for Free Soil. [Immenee cheering.] -This is good Whig docrine. It is free that the Barnburners have stolen our thunder. [Laughter and cheers.] Henry Clay has been again and our own Empire State, those gallant States which proclaimed for the right in 1840 and 1844. gather around it. [Tremendous cheering.] If
this question of Slavery is to be forever thrust in
to our faces, asking us to stand a little farther and
Democratic Whig party for its past deeds in be-Cheers, tumult and confusion | The worst thing of Gen. Taylor. It this should take place, then

FILLMORE for President and Vice President. It party or national dishonor. dance to be delivered from him, the sentiment was received with shouts of applause by the Whigs of that day. Every Democrat would now echo the sentiment, that it was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the contrary of the sentiment was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the sentiment was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the sentiment was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the sentiment was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the sentiment was a "happy riddance to get rid of Martin Van Buren." The Whigs rid of the sentiment was received with a storm of applause steward he is. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured, and above Henry to Orange street. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured, and one unfortunate fireman killed. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured, and one unfortunate fireman killed. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured two orthree minus. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured to left true sons, which was continued two orthree minus. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of the was now the only question of principle on the true sons, were injured to left true sons, which was continued two orthree minus. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of the was now the only question of principle on the true sons, which was continu

and cheers.] While he had a particle of self-respect lett, he would never join in this parrot cry. [Cheers] He should pursue the course for which they had met to-night. The meeting at Albany had referred the whole subject to the State Committee. Is it not proper then, that we should speak on the subject? [Yes! Yes!] Not an hour is to be lost! now or never! [Yes! Yes!] It is our only hope of preserving the Whig party. Irish meetings which have lately been held at [Cheers] It Taylor is elected, there will be but a Taylor party; many of the men who voted for him are not Whigs. He declared also that though there was little probability, there was a remote possibility of success. Our first, last, and only choice is Henry Clay. [Tremendous cheers] We will not vote for Gen. Taylor.— [No! no! from all parts of the Hall.] If Clay can get the vote of this State, it may carry the question to Congress. I would not flatter you with a prospect of success; but even if defeated, we shall still have a gratification. With your votes erect him a monument, and it shall be said that one faithful band of friends could not be seduced to foreake him. [Cheers.] On then, friends! Give every vote as a stone in the edi-fice to his honor, and build it lofty as his fame.—

[Tremendous applause.] Three thundering cheers were then given for Henry Clay, three for the speaker, and three more, while the fine band chimed in with, "Here's to you, Harry Clay!" After some mi nutes, when the storm had somewhat subsided, Edward V. Price, Esq., came forward and read the following address and resolutions: ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Whigs of New York to the Democratic Whigs of the United States. Impelled by every consideration of duty, principle and right, we come before you, fellowcitizens, painfully impressed with the necessity which compels our dissent from the Philadelphia nomination. Upon the sole ground of "availability," the great and solid principles upon which are reared the structure of our Government, were there cast aside. For "availability" merely, a person was selected, whose only claims were his military achievements. ing "availability," our own beloved CLAY, and all those great leaders who, by their civil services have made the Whig party illustrious "for all time," were overslaughed, and a mere sol dier substituted. Unfolding a banner, inscribed with that potential word, "availability," 171 members of that Convention, including the four unauthorized votes of Texas, and the three votes of Arkansas, cast by one individual, were obtained for Zachary Taylor, and without another word-declaring no principles-issuing no address-making no platform-passing no resolutions-without compass, or guide, or landmark -they launched this "available" nomination, and adjourned. We rejoice to say, there is no parallel to this slaughtering course in the history

of this or any other country. Since that nomina-tion, the whole course of events have been to alienate, and not to conciliate the Whigs The po pular voice of the country had proclaimed itself in advance for the only truly "available" candidate, whose eminent and preeminent abilities, services and virtues, his consistent, frank, honorable and straightforward course, proving that he would "rather be right than be President," had rendered any advocacy of his claims a work of supererogation. Old foes vied with old friends in harmonizing and uniting all the elements in his tavor-the adopted citizens with their characteristic generosity, hailed the advent which promised, in his elevation equal privileges to all—the friends of Human Freedom were his friends—the massthe workshop, the counting-room, and the field, were full of those who loved him who had always loved them, and their country and its interests, better than he loved himself. Christian Hero as he was-he joined to it the Patriot, the Sage, and the Statesman; his election was sure to follow his nomination. This boundless enthusiasm was checked by the Convention at Philadelphia. We had been content-it forced to forego our own' chosen chief-with the leadership of any of the great champions of the Whig party; but our destinies were committed to one who had himself most emphatically pronounced his own unfiness for the station. Grieved as the Whigs were at the selection of

one who had deliberately refused to be the expoponent of their views, or the expounder of a faith which had been vindicated and firmly estalished by the very mal administration Government in being, they were not prepared for the declaration of General Taylor that he "would have taken the nomination of the Baltimore Convention," on any terms. Still less could they have supposed that he would have "gladly" ac- immediate organization of CLAY CLUB, and nation at Charleston, which allied him to General give efficiency to their efforts in behalf of CLAY Butler, and a platform upon which no part of the and FILLMORE. country could stand with safety to the whole.— We must consider his course as in defiance of that generosity which trusted him at Philadel-phia, and his support, if persevered in, must inevitably place the cherished measures and principles, with the settled policy of the Whig party,

It General Taylor is an honest man-and we are not disposed to doubt what we do not call in question - he has no claim upon the Whig party, upon its support or countenance. In the his tory of our country, but one man has ever been so placed as to be enabled to have his claims universally admitted. General Taylor would question the motives or sincerity of our admiration of and do honor to the Whig those who would claim for him a position be-cause, should meet in this Hall, consecrated by side George Washington, who was selected from a state of revolution and commenced its national existence. And yet, to sustain his selfelected position, this comparison must hold good, or his pretension fails when this fails. We cannot recognize the acts of the Philadelphia Conbeen to have been wrong in action-be their motives searched by their constituency and their own consciences, and let them answer to that tribunal where all must go to account for their earthly stewardship.

Their nomination has fallen dead upon the

country-without response; no effort can galvanize it into practical vitality. His defeat we consider, under the circumstances, a thousand times sure. We can conceive of no possible contingency that could alter this "fixed fact." If we considered his nomination proper, and warranted by the facts as they existed at the time it was made, justified by principle and sustained by immutable and unchanging "right," which overleaps all mere "availability" or "expediency," we would support it, regardless of deleat, through all tests-and yet the mode enforced by his own singular and vacillating course-setting at defiance the very men who 'stooped to conquer' - we are obliged to discard it, and to regard it now and hereafter as of no more avail, and of no more binding force to the Whig party, than if General Cass had seen fit to take "the Philadelphia nomi nation." if tendered to him on any terms. The

At this juncture of affairs there can be but one course left to the men of principle in our own who cannot sympathize with any of the present sent them with that one peerless name, around thist professed the American system of Professed which in this hour of despondency and gloom all did he stop to ask its popularity? No not I did he stop to ask its popularity?

Fellow-citizens-Democratic Whigs of New York, there is yet hope for the trusting; light is seen in the West; in this season of trouble we tion of sertled will, that so long as I resolved the can perceive but one sure course, and that is to "Do right, and trust to Providence for results." Fully aware of the responsibility which attaches to us and to you, we declare our fixed and un-

alterable determination to vote for

With the blessing of God we will adhere to this and abide by it-earnestly, zealousl, and unitedly, and pledge ourselves, one and all, to use unceasingly all honorable means to insure success. With pride and pleasure we accord our voices give \$10.' I admire the spirit of that man, and ence between the Free Soil men and the Aboli- for the Vice Presidency to an honored son of our own State,
MILLARD FILLMORE or New YORK.

Whigs of the United States, we have declared our choice-we have unturied our banner, and once more to battle and to victory !"-and I may attaching to these names the old Whig Platform of Principles, we have nailed them to the mast. Having arrived at this determination conscientiously; and resolved to strike for that cause which can alone secure happiness, peace and security to the country, we will, earnestly entreating your cooperation in behalt of the Great Na-tional Statesman, go forward in this fight, unsheathing the sword and throwing the scabbard away until after November.

It is our deliberate conviction that this irre-

Democratic Whig party for its past deeds in bea little farther back, we say to them, Free Soil to the knite! [Cheers.] If we are compelled to go Free Soil without Henry Clay, (No! no!) I, for one go Free Soil under Van Buren. (Cries of No!) I we call on our brethren everywhere to rally.— No! no !-Clay! Clay!) I will go for Henry Clay | We call on those of all parties who cannot sup as far as the farthest, [cheers,] but rather than port the 'expediency' candidates now in the field, give up Free Soil I would vote for Van Buren. to unite with us, and victory is insured. to unite with us, and victory is insured.

Whether victory or defeat ensne, we are conthat can happen to the Whig party is the election soled even in disaster by the remembrance that in behalt of duty, honor, religion, virtue and the

1 Whig party had been seized by a hawk; its eyes, and breadth of our land to consider what conswere picked out, its limbs torn, and yet it was ex-pected to cry "On, how beautiful!" [Laughter theirs. Each true man is now a host. Le each remember that his pen to morrow should bear true tidings of this Revolution to his distant

God speed you, fellow-cirizens, in the perform ance of this great and righteons duty. We commend to your care and keeping now the Whig cause and our candidates CLAY and FILL

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Hon Daniel Webster for his recent Address to the Whigs of Marshfield and of the Union-he having, in that able speech demonstrated by unanswerable arguments, the impolicy of the late Philadelphia Nomination for the Presidency—the error of relying upon supposed availability as as the principal ground of recommendation, and the importance to the Whig Party of having and electing a candidate, thoroughly instructed in the civil policy and conduct of our National Government. Resolved, As well in compliance with this

caretelly considered opinion, as in conformity with our own deliberate judgment and wishes we will select from the roll of Whig statesmen one who has for nearly forty years performed a leading part in the councils of his country-one in whom the Whig Party has always had entire confidence—whom above all others, without in vidiousness, we think best qualified to a just an settle the great questions which now distract the American Union-to whom all hearts turn with instinctive regard, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. We know how strong may be his disinclination to any step which, under any circumstances, may connect him or his name with the pending politi cal struggle-yet neither he nor any other cuizen has the right to withhold when the country re quires his services in the office of President of the United States; we will endeavor to scenie them, and if we shall fortunately succeed, we will have performed our duty-and will leave : him the performance of his.

Resolved, That in the present emergency in our political affairs, and the necessity for finme diate and energetic action-there is not time for torm or ceremony, or a studied adherence to ardinary usages; we, therefore, recommend the Whigs throughout the State, who concur in our views, to meet torthwith in each Congressional District, and select a candidate to be voted for as an Elector.

Resolved. That a committee of nine be ap pointed by the President of this meeting, of which he shall be one, who shall be author 2nd to confer with our friends in other parts of the State, for the purpose of completing an entire Electoral Ticket. Said committee are also an thorized to make arrangements for the call of future meetings, and generally to act in all ma-ters calculated to give force and efficiency to the objects and purposes of the meeting

Resolved, That between this and the day of election, there is sufficient time, acting with energy and promptness, to organize the necessary movement throughout the country-the rapidit of the effort is calculated rather to secure than prevent success-we enter upon it with a we grounded confidence that, it successful, we shall have rendered a lasting service to our country that if we fail, we do not increase the evils which now threaten us. Resolved, That in announcing our fixed and

unalterable intention to adhere to this cause, as dictated by our sense of duty and of right, and believing that true Whig principles can alone secure to our country, to us, and to those who come after us, those privileges which alone ele vate a Republic-we have calmly and finally pledged ourselves to abide by this preference through good and through evil report-planning ourselves upon the old, true and reliable Whie Platform-declaring our unalterable belief in the policy and wisdom which commend our own Home Industry and Labor-for Harbor and Internal Improvements-for the Executive Admin istration conforming with the wishes of, and not dictating to the people—of retrenching the ex-penditures of Government—for peace—against territorial aggrandizement by conquest-tor the speedy payment of the National Debt, for the ontracting of which we are not responsiblefor the Constitution, and against its violation in torm or in fact-for confining Congress to is le gitimate and proper duties of legislating for the whole country, and not prostituting their brief authority by forcing upon the people Presidential candidates, without reference to their fitters. qualifications, or acceptability to their constitu ency-and, lastly, for committing the Executive Government of this country to a civilian, and not

to the hands of a military chieftain. Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens here, and throughout the country, the

The reading of the resolutions was intercopted by loud cheering, and the motion for their adtion was carried with a burst of enthusias

The cheering again commenced, hats were ware and flong into the air, with an abandon of excisement which is not often witnessed. The Char man stated that the committee of nine, referre to in one of the resolutions, would be given to the Tribune for publication. Loud calls having then been made for E. De lafield Smith, Esq., that gentleman came forward and addressed the meeting, in substance as follow-It seems to me, fellow-citizens, peculiarly fit and

at a time when the country had emerged It was an old Roman custom to pray to the god fit that we should look to one who is a God of Justice, for it is to do justice that we are met in behalt of universal liberty, and particularly his noble efforts for Peru and South America, at. reviewed his political history during the last eight years. When ten thousand people assembled at the foot of Cortland street said he, to hear news of the election, and went away with murmurs of sullen discontent at the result, there was not a heart there that did not vow, even while hearing the booming of the cannon at Tammany Hall, that a day should arrive when the Star of the West would no longer be obscured. (Temendous cheering.) Like the Greek demi god, who sprang to life when a spark of fire dropped inco his mother's bosom, so the Whig party is warmed into new life at the thought of Henry Clay .-(Great applause, followed by three cheers, and three groans for Col. Webb.) The feeling expressed throughout this great nation cannot be guilled by party machinery. The people have arisen. The eyes of the nation are on you.

Mr. S. then spoke of the strong Clay feeling in the Southern States, through which he had traveled this summer, and referred to the North Carnlina Elections, where the Whig majority had fallen f om 8,000 to about 800. There is something glorious, he said, in acting right, and leave ing consequences to do their work. It we are united, the Whig Banner shall not train in the dust. The noble form and broad, invelopment brow of Henry Clay are not bent and workled with age so much as with care and mough for the good of the country and the advancement asked whether it was right, and he persaveredhe did not taller. He never deserted us, and so he did not desert us, I will not desert him [Fremendous applause, and three citers for the speaker] What time I can spare shall be devoted to the dissemination of these principles. [Here some one proposed taking up a subscrip what subscriptions to make: money in i self i and be kindled on all occasions when you can do good. (A voice, 'I am a poor man, but will wish he would come up here and follow me. (Cheers) I would answer in the burning words of

Henry Clay: "Awake, arouse, shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and march add, to the Righ! (Thunders of applause)
A"Whig Song of '48," composed by Wm G Mickell, was then sung amid tumultucus cheering, the whole audience joining in the chorus. --Calls were made for "Selden!" and Hon. Dud ley Selden came forward and was received with

three cheers. Mr. Selden began by referring to the great dan ger of choosing a cansidate on the ground of mi-litary services. He mentioned the example of past history to show that men whose lives were spent in the camp were incompetent to conduct a Government so complicated as that of a Republic like our own. It Taylor should be elected, the question of military preference would be set-tled, and we should soon be plunged into a far worse state of things than would follow the e ec-

tion of Cass.
Mr. Seiden continued, by saying that though Mr. Clay might, under the circumstances, object to being considered a candidate or being mixed up in this affair at all, yet he was decidedly in favor of running him at all evenis. He believed that Mr. Clay would carry the State of N. York, and if the election goes to the House of Representatives, the great Kentuckian will stand the best chance of an election there. In this State Mr. S. contended that the great Whig and Loco farewell to our principles.

At this juncture a banner was brought into the room having upon its face the names of CLAY and Fillings for President and Vice Persident Struck by domestic foes, victimized by dema-